

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

VOL. X, NO. 35

KANGAROISM IN FRANCE.

IT RUNS ON THE ROCKS OF THE CLASS CONSCIOUS MOVEMENT.

It was to have destroyed the Parti Ouvrier Français in fifteen days—The campaign of autonomy—Jeunes Fights of Guesde.

PARIS, FRANCE, October 23.—It is hardly necessary for me to say that everything here was in a state of confusion at the close of the International Congress and of still greater confusion after the withdrawal of the Parti Ouvrier Français from the French National Congress which immediately followed. Jaurès, speaking in the name of his Intellectual Independents, and other Millerandists, confidently predicted that the Parti Ouvrier Français would be dead and buried in fifteen days. In order to make his prediction good he adopted, or rather continued with increased vigor, the anarchistic tactics of "autonomy" suggested by the anarchist Aristide Briand, consisting in the formation of "autonomous groups" of middle-heads and Kangaroos in every region or district of France heretofore controlled by the Parti Ouvrier Français.

His first "success" was at Bordeaux, where, by a vote of 42 to 39 the organization of the Parti Ouvrier Français declared itself in his favor. Bordeaux had long been an ill-smelling sore on the face of this party. It was there that the "unionists" à la Jaurès had once combined with the Royalists and the Clericals to "break down the Radical Bourgeois," and since then, whenever an orator of the Parti Ouvrier Français declaimed against compromise, he was met with a five minutes' song of "A Bordeaux" on the famous air "Des Lampions." Now at last the "unionists" had expelled themselves from the Parti Ouvrier Français and the true Socialists immediately organized themselves into a faithful body.

His second "success" was at Lens, where Millerand delivered a "great speech" for the purpose of preparing the campaign of autonomy in the neighboring cities of the North Department, which is one of the strongholds of the Parti Ouvrier Français. Some Intellectual Independents of the North, who had long been in the Parti Ouvrier Français, firstly because they could not do otherwise, and secondly, for what there was in it, had the control of one or two papers, which they now used in the Kangaroo fashion. They produced no impression and derisively the Parti Ouvrier Français invited Jaurès to Lille to debate with Jules Guesde, thus guaranteeing to him a physical security which the temper of the people seemed to render quite uncertain, for the terrible reception once given to the pure and simple Faberot at Roubaix was still remembered. (This oratorical tournament between Jaurès and Guesde has not yet taken place.)

Jaurès had not killed the Parti Ouvrier Français in fifteen days. He then changed his tone in the "Petite République," "No one," he said "could think of effecting the desirable unity without the co-operation of the great Parti Ouvrier Français and on one thought or could think of destroying that greatest of great parties." He claimed to have been misunderstood. The "autonomous" bodies which it was intended to organize had no other object than to permit all the Socialists, agreed on fundamental principles, but differing somewhat on tactical questions, to express their views within the party. It being understood that the minority would "honestly" submit to the decisions of the majority.

In the mean time the shaky portion of the Blanquist had recovered its backbone. Because of that shaky portion, Vaillant had not withdrawn from the National Congress. He wanted, if possible, to take all his forces with him, on the day, obviously coming, when a reorganization of the Social-Revolutionary army would have to take place. On October 22, the following Declaration was published:

DECLARATION.

The Administrative Commission of the Social-Revolutionary Party (Blanquist), the National Committee of the Parti Ouvrier Français, and the Secretariat of the Communist Alliance, at a joint meeting held on Sunday, October 21, have agreed upon the following declaration:

"More determined than ever to maintain the co-operation of efforts in which they have been united since the manifesto of July, 1890, the above-named organizations reassert their fraternal union.

"Having respectively performed their duty at Wagram Hall and Vaucluse Hall and struggled to maintain in their integrity the Socialist Doctrine and the Socialist Party against all ministerial and bourgeois combinations, it remains for us to continue this work by preparing the unification of the party upon its revolutionary class basis, leaving outside all the elements foreign to it.

"For this purpose and in accordance with the resolution presented by Vaillant at Wagram Hall and adopted on the very same day at Vaucluse Hall, the aforementioned bodies have constituted themselves into a commission for the elaboration of a plan of unification of the Social-Revolutionary forces, which, before any national congress can be held under the indispensable conditions of sincerity and frankness, shall be referred for study to

LUCIAN SANIAL
Paris, France, October 23, 1900.

THE CAT CAME BACK.

The "Volkszeitung Corporation" Again Hit With Its Boomerang.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The Court of Appeals handed down a decision this afternoon in the case of the Volkszeitung Corporation against the executive members of the Socialist Labor Party. The decision appealed from was the decision of Mr. Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, which was affirmed by the Appellate Division, and which decision fined

Henry Kuhn, Lucien Sanial, Patrick Murphy and John J. Kinnally \$250 each for an alleged violation of an injunction order, or imprisonment until paid. The injunction order was obtained by the Volkszeitung Corporation restraining the publication of "The People." The Court of Appeals holds with the defendants, who made the appeal, that Judge Truax had no right to fine the defendants more than \$250 in the aggregate, instead of \$1,000, and modified the order against the defendants accordingly with costs to the appellants. The Volkszeitung Corporation will have to pay the costs of this appeal, which amount to \$400.

N. B.—Next Saturday the Volkszeitung Corporation will have to pay over \$200 in costs granted by the Appellate Division on reversing another order in the same action, as announced in the issue of the DAILY PEOPLE of November 14. Still another order had been previously reversed by the Appellate Division with costs against the Volkszeitung Corporation amounting to over \$250, as announced last June. Thus the Corporation is paying dearly for the stupidity and malice of its President, Mr. Johann Nagle, and his fellow stupids on the Board of Directors. These gentlemen tried to pluck the Socialist Labor Party; they failed ignominiously; and now the body, whose interests they are supposed to safeguard, has itself to pay over \$1,000 court expenses of the Party members whom, in their malice and stupidity, these Board of Directors gentlemen sought to persecute.

Help Needed.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Nov. 20.—Jacob Loven who organized the section at Somerville and who at present is organizer of the section and agent for the DAILY PEOPLE met with a most sad bereavement last week. Five of his six children have been down with scarlet fever for the past three weeks at his home on Somerville avenue, this city.

Last week his boy Henry, aged ten years, and a younger child died of the dread disease. Comrade Loven, who is a glass worker, has been quarantined since the disease entered his house. The comrades in this city have taken steps to put him on his feet and help him through his terrible calamity. In the meantime help is needed at once. Send money to Charles A. Johnson, Fin. Secy. Somerville section, 252 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass.

Those who intend to move in this matter should act at once.

T. C. BROPHY,
17 Fremont avenue, Somerville, Mass.

S. L. P. IN CANADA.

Requirements of Candidates for Office.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 18.—Chas. C. Woodley has been nominated by the Socialist Labor Party of Toronto for the office of mayor. Candidates must now make affidavit that they possess property assessed at \$1,000, otherwise their names will not be printed on the ballot paper. That will prevent the nomination of candidates for aldermanic offices.

The lying proclivities of capitalists are being exposed before a Canadian tax commission now sitting in Toronto. Mr. Hutton, the assessor of Hamilton, recited instances of affidavit given to him showing that certain parties had no property of the personal class, and six months after, the death of the men in question disclosed that the men had held just such property as would have come under the tax.

One of the witnesses stated that a report of a commission in the States had said: "The personality tax in the United States has made the people a nation of liars and perjurers." He ought to have said, "made capitalists lie and perjure."

all the existing groups and organizations.

Delegates of the Communist Alliance, of the Social-Revolutionary Party, and of the P. O. F., will hold themselves in readiness to answer the calls of all Socialist groups in France for explanations concerning the correctness and the mechanism of the plan agreed upon in common.

For the Communist Alliance,

"Marchand, Secretary.

"For the Parti Ouvrier Français.

"Jules Guesde, Secretary.

"For the Social-Revolutionary Party.

"E. Landrin, Secretary.

"For the (Departmental) Federations of the Doubs, Haut-Rhin, and Haute-Saône, the Delegate.

V. Dejeante.

"P. S.—At the same meeting the above-named organizations have decided to settle by means of an arbitration committee, the differences existing between some of their respective groups, chiefly in the Department of Allier, and to thus establish between those groups the conditions of a lasting and a necessary peace.

The arbitrators shall be:

"For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracque."

For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.

time for a revision of the constitution, so that the 8-hour law would be constitutional when again passed. This proposition was a fraud on the face of it. Well did Mr. Coates know that it was not the constitution of Colorado that was at fault, but who was the party that interpreted the constitution: if a working class judge interpreted the constitution, then the law was safe; if a capitalist judge passed on it, then the law was killed. Only that and nothing more.

Mr. Coates then continued to agitate along these lines with a view to feathering his own nest with a snug political job. When the nominations were being made for the Presidential campaign Thomas M. Patterson, the editor of the Denver "Rocky Mountain News" was nominated for governor, and John C. Caldwell, who led the Bull Hill strikers received enough votes at the primaries to make him candidate for lieutenant-governor if the convention did not go back on its instructions. This did not suit governor Thomas. He felt it was carrying demagoguery too far, so he hustled to the end that Calderwood was thrown down and another fakir whom he absolutely owned, to wit, Mr. D. C. Coates, was nominated for lieutenant-governor in his stead.

The election laws of Colorado are very lax, so the fakirs and their capitalistic politician accomplices proceeded to fix up a fusion ticket that would take every name that the working class has any respect for. Thus the ballot this year read:

Democratic (Patterson, Coates).

Peoples (Patterson, Coates).

Teller Silver Republican (Patterson, Coates).

Silver Republican (Patterson, Coates).

Bryan (Patterson, Coates).

They would have had a "Socialist" ticket also if our comrades had not stalled them by filing two sets of papers, one for the S. L. P. and the other the Socialist Party. Altogether there were five tickets outside the fusionists five. They were Prohibition, Social Democrat and Republican and our two mentioned above. The fusion ticket was of course elected, and the workers of Colorado will now have an opportunity of seeing a pure and simple trade unionist in the lieutenant-governor's chair. As he was elected on the Bull Pen ticket he will of course help build a bull pen for the first set of striking miners that his capitalist masters desire locked up. In the light of these events we can see how the bane game of capitalist politics is played in Colorado. Nevertheless there is hope for the workers of that State. The Socialist Labor Party is well organized and is striking ever harder blows at the misleaders of the working class. The S. L. P. is assisting in the building of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance that is destined in the near future to wipe out the organized scab-baby of which D. C. Coates is such an excellent type, and thus organize the workers for the Social Revolution, in whose flame will be burned up the treason of the Thomas Coates and all other traitors to the working class.

IDAHO.

In Idaho, more than any other State, proportionate to its size, has the baneful effects of pure and simple trade unionism been felt by the working class. For years the leaders of the Western Federation had been coqueting with the parties of capital in the State and Nation, notably in the case of Boyce, who was a Populist assemblyman in '94. As a result of this policy the workers have had a ghastly Bull Pen built for them, a monument to the criminality and stupidity of their leaders. Another result has been the placing of Steenberg, the rascally Standard Oil Governor on the roll of honor of the typographical union in Boise, with the further result of having him nominated for Governor as a friend of labor. We have also seen the Industrial Commission go to Idaho and have its Mr. Kennedy of the I. T. U. report that the Bull Pen was needed, the miners were assassins, anarchists, etc., and that the free silver, gold standard capitalists were all right in what they did. "We have further seen the chief labor fakir of Boise, Mr. Rex Osborne, take a similar position in the "American Workman," an I. T. U. paper. And finally we have seen this Steenberg carry the State at the last election with the result that he will be the next United States Senator from the State of Idaho. Steps are being taken to organize the State along Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance lines. Only in that way can the State be redeemed from the shame that has fallen on it, and only in that way can the Idaho proletariat be saved from further degradation.

Speed the day.

MONTANA.

In Montana the pure and simple union nourishes like rotten apples on the tree of capitalism.

There the company store is the largest in the country, there corruption stalks

rampant on all sides; it is there that the labor fakir puts no frill on his bootblow, and unblushingly sells out his class.

In the election just ended W. A. Clark, the copper king, bought up Breen, Maher, Sovereign and a host of other fakirs, including the editor of the "Reveille," the pure and simple sheet in Butte. All these labor fakirs pretended that the reason for their advocacy of Clark was that by electing him they would down the Standard Oil Company. How ridiculous this is may be seen from the fact that next to Rockefeller Clark is the wealthiest capitalist in the United States. He is a man who is thoroughly unscrupulous. He runs the company store in Jerome, Arizona, and pays his workers in shin plasters. He terms this shin plaster system "a felicitous arrangement for securing credit for my employees." For this fellow James R. Sovereign spoke all through the campaign and earnestly worked for his election to the United States Senate.

The Anaconda "Standard," writing on November 2 on the subject of Clark's felicitous arrangements and his labor fakirs says:

"There's the case of the professional operator, Sovereign, for instance. A few nights ago, at a Clark rally in Butte, Sovereign spread out his hand in benediction on Peter Breen, Clark candidate for some office or other in Butte, commanding Breen as an honest man worthy of labor's support.

"Sovereign knows; he is a Breen expert. A few years ago, Sovereign had it in for Breen and thrust him out of the order of which he, Sovereign, then was the head. Thereupon, in an official communication, now a part of the record, Mr. Breen, using a term of endearment in a letter he wrote, addressed Sovereign in the words: 'You worthless puppy.'

"Now, that expression isn't likely to live so very long, yet doubtless it will survive till next Tuesday night, when Sovereign's professional engagement with Clark boodle ends. Addressing an Anaconda audience Sovereign plastered the place with loose-tongued lies about the Standard. This office was thinking of some phrase or other that would properly characterize this hired liar. But it's all over now—Breen did it.

"After all, however, the Jerome incident, where Clark runs a bad-reputed company store, gives the cleverest phrase to the campaign. The Clark newspaper in Jerome assures the reading public that Clark does not own the Company store at Jerome—certainly not. But this Jerome newspaper, remarking that the miners and workingmen at Jerome can get unlimited credit at the store—up to the amount due them at the mine—describes this concession as a beneficent act of Clark's and calls it a "felicitous arrangement."

This in the rough is a good characterization of the gang. Bull pen builders, company store keepers, and labor fakirs all clasped in one another's arms, all bitter enemies of the working class.

For the first time in the history of Montana the Socialist Labor Party has entered the political field there to remain and grow stronger with the years until with the weapon of the class-conscious workingman—the S. L. P. ballot—we will lay low for all time the murderous capitalist class and their infamous lackeys, the labor fakirs.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

The Part Played by Money In Connecticut Elections.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 19.—The returns filed of election expenses during the last canvass in this State have aroused public attention to the great and increasing use of money in Connecticut campaigns, and the high cost of running for office. Including about \$40,000 spent in a canvass, which has not been mette, \$18,500 by the Democratic candidate for Governor, \$25,000 or more by committees in the larger towns; an average of about \$1,500 by Republican candidates for Congress, and other individual expenses, the open returns altogether show not less than \$100,000 spent via canvas, which has not been regarded as a close or heated one. The returns on the Republican side show that newspapers as well as speakers were paid, and indicate a decided increase in amounts now regarded as necessary for posters. In not a few cases candidates for the legislature spent sums far in excess of their salaries as members of the General Assembly, and almost every candidate, rich or poor, seems to have been under virtual, if not direct, assessment, while office-holders everywhere appear to have been put under contribution. As contrasted with these expenses a chairman of the Republican State Committee in one of the warmest State campaigns during the civil war says that all his committee had to use at that time was \$2,000.

The present inferior corrupt-practices act of the State, which allows of many evasions, has at least served the good purpose of bringing to public view the great increase of expenses, and the disposition is strong in the State to compel some reduction, if possible, by a more severe measure. Such a bill is to be introduced through the representatives from this city, providing for more itemized returns, a clearer and more personal statement of contributions as well as expenditures, abolition of the "political agent" provision, by which all returns can be concealed, and heavier penalties for any violation of the law.

The food the boy is supposed to get might be all right if he got it, but he don't. The nations call for various can-

Apprentices in the Navy.

The boy who reads the newspaper stories of the battles of Manila Bay and Santiago, fought by men-of-war of the United States and Spain, thinks what great heroes the men and boys manning the successful ships must be. If he has read one of the five-cent novels written about, around or concerning these battles his ideas of the boy in the Navy are certainly wonderful even though they are crude.

As with hair slightly raised and galloping pulse he reads of how Dick Scuppers, the apprentice boy was ordered away—it's always "ordered away," never "ordered"—by Admiral Sampson or Schley, to capture a Spanish gunboat lying right under the guns of Morro Castle, then indeed does his heart beat high with love of country and patriotism; then does he swell out his chest and make up his mind that he, even he, shall be like unto the immortal Dick Scuppers, the friend, confidant and adviser in chief to the greatest sea fighters the world have ever known. He will enlist as an apprentice and reach the same high honors.

The boy who has read the tales of Marryatt, Kingston, Fenn, Cooper and other writers of sea stories that are stories only, early makes up his mind to join that noble band of heroes beginning with Frank Mildmay and ending with Topsail Ike. But the days of Marryatt are gone; and it is well they are, for meaner days for seamen never existed. The place of the old brig-of-war has been taken by a little dumpy looking floating scouse-kettle called a gunboat; the sloop-of-war has given place to the metal coffin called an unprotected cruiser; the stately frigate is no more—in its place we find, to use the rather rough language of an old salt, "a sea flying machine made of iron and fitted with guns, call a armored cruiser." The old 115-gun line of battle ship is, along with her towering spars and large number of guns, a memory. Her hull, perhaps roofed over, an overgrown Noah's Ark tied to the cob-dock of some Navy Yard, is used as a receiving ship for recruits. On none of the old style ships can the boy made crazy by romantic tales of a sea that never was, hope to win his way, cutlass in hand and knife in teeth, to fame. If he wants fame to-day he must find it in the bowels of some floating combination of boiler shop and scrap-iron pile, throwing coal into a small edition of hell.

The Navy needs men, though, and no man will join unless he must. Therefore, those in charge of the Navigation Bureau see to it that boys are secured who, after serving a four or five years apprenticeship are in nine cases out of ten, absolutely worthless for anything except the Navy or the electric chair, once they re-enlist they are the Navy's own. Never again can they hope to be free men among men, the mark of the service is on them, dogs they have been made, dogs they must remain.

A short description of the life of an apprentice in the U. S. Navy, will knock the romance out of the pretty stories now being sent out broadcast, especially through the middle West, better than all the attacks that could be made from other sources.

The Navy promises the boy who enlists \$9 a month, his food, medical attendance and lodging. It sounds nice, especially the nine dollars. Does he get it? Wait. For the first five months the boy doesn't get a cent, because his "kit," clothes, caps, shoes, matress, etc., etc., take all of his first five month's pay. And if the division officer is, as he usually is, "standing in" with the ship's tailor, then he sees to it that at the end of the first five months the old clothes are no good, and the boy must buy some more cloth and have another suit and cap made by the tailor. Out of the sale of the cloth the paymaster, paymaster's clerk and yoeman, get their little rake off, out of the bill rendered by the tailor, the division officer gets his "divvy." Then the officer can find out that the boy needs oil-skins, son-westers, and rubber boots. Therein is the best graft the officers of a ship have. After about a year's time the boy finds he is at last square on the books and is allowed to draw \$2 per month as spending money. The rest is entered on his account. A fearful and wonderful thing that account is, too, which only the paymaster, his clerk and yoeman can understand, and that always balances up dollars short of what the boy thinks, aye knows, he ought to have.

The best book-keepers in the world are in the Paymaster's department of the U. S. Navy. They are paid for knowing their business, and they know it. There is in existence a legal fiction that a man in the Navy may complain of an officer who robs or abuses him. There is, on the other hand, a regulation, which is always binding, that you cannot complain of your superior officer without his consent if he be in command of a ship. You can go that high up in the scale, but no further. As the captain of a ship will not attack a brother officer's reputation without good grounds, unless he bears his brother officer a grudge, the legal fiction is but a fiction and the fancy book-keeping goes on.

The food the boy is supposed to get might be all right if he got it, but he don't. The nations call for various can-

hied, but a pull is a great thing.

To sum up: The apprentice in the United States Navy is robbed, starved and abused. There is no method known to naval regulations whereby he can secure redress. When he joins he gives up his liberty; can go ashore only when some officer says so; must return when ordered; is treated as a dog—is a dog. Those who join and serve out their enlistment as apprentices are whipped, degraded slaves, who have become so used to the slavery of the Navy that they feel like a fish out of water unless they are back. All many feelings of resentment of abuse have been beaten out of them, and they get into a state of passive obedience to being treated as dirt beneath an officer's feet. This is true in nine cases out of ten. There are a few jobs such as machinist, oiler and fireman, with a few dog-robbing petty officer's jobs, to be had, but they ARE A FEW. Most men in the Navy get poor pay, bad food and worse treatment. In port they are allowed a day or so ashore, which they use up in a debauch; at sea, it is work, work, and more work, some of it, too, down in the furnace hold, a place fit for machines or devils, but no place for men. Being a wage slave for a capitalist employer is bad enough; being a dog in the Navy or Army is infinitely worse. And the worst treated of all is the apprentice, who suffers not alone the abuse the men do, but also the abuse of the men.

FURTHER RETURNS.

(Continued from page 1)

TEXAS.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 19.—All that can be ascertained about the S. L. P. vote are the following scattered and unofficial reports of votes cast for Royall, S. L. P. candidate for governor:

El Paso County.....	116
Galveston.....	10
Gonzales County.....	35
Johnson County.....	9
Kent County.....	11
McCulloch County.....	9
Tarrant County.....	24
Train County.....	30
Total.....	333

ROSENBERG, Tex., Nov. 20.—Three votes polled here for Mallone and Remmel.

VIRGINIA.

ROANOKE, Nov. 12.—Debs, 2 votes; Mallone and Remmel, 51.

WASHINGTON.

TACOMA, WASH., Nov. 14.—As wired to State Secretary for consolidation with his report: highest vote for S. L. P. in Pierce County is 147; for Mallone, 126. In 1898 we had 133.

This vote was saved and more added in the face of a howling mob of "advanced populists" who call themselves "Social Democrats." What they will be a year from now depends on where the biggest graft is. They only polled 292 in the entire county, after boasting of 300 straight votes in the city alone. In Othop precinct we polled 10 straight S. L. P. votes, against 18 Republican and 9 Democrat, thus beating the Democrats. Bravo, men of Othop!

The S. L. P. won the campaign of 1904 last night with a lecture by Arthur Spencer on "Capitalist Ideals." Reports of our votes in the East were read, and received with applause.

Hurrah for the Socialist Labor Party—East, West, North and South!

Readers of the PEOPLE are reminded of our Sunday meetings in our hall, corner C and Fifteenth streets.

Now, let's take off our coats for the next skirmish. On to the Workers' Republic!

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16.—Incomplete returns for Milwaukee county give Mallone and Remmel 308 votes.

The Socialist Labor Party goes down in defeat! The New York "Volkszeitung" says: "Good news from Washington! In Seattle we had 140 votes. The Socialist Labor Party has only 180. We would have had a much larger vote, had it not been for the fact that the De Leontines worked against our ticket!" That was really wicked of them. They should have taken a leaf out of the Social Democratic text book and fused with every thing that hove in sight. Instead of recognizing the fact that they were a class conscious body, they should have allowed their Socialism to consist of a few cant phrases about God, and then they should have looked around for a bidder. Really, the Socialist Labor Party of Seattle deserves rebuke for daring to work for Socialism by opposing every capitalist or freak ticket in the field, whatever its name.

John C. Butterworth, one of the Socialist Labor Party candidates for member of the general assembly, reported that Thos. Maher, President of the United Broad Silk Weavers Association of America, and all round labor fakir and ward heeler, represented the Democratic party, one of the political wings of the vulture of capitalism, on the board of elections in the first district of the second ward.

The following conversation occurred between Butterworth and Thos. Maher, president of the U. B. S. W. Association of America, etc., etc., on the morning of election day.

"Butterworth—Well, Tom, did you read that article in the DAILY PEOPLE on the Paterson silk industry?"

Tom Maher—"Yes. And that"—who wrote that article should have his face smashed in, and when I see him he'll get it."

Butterworth—"Well, Tom, when you old-party heeler, who go into trade unions and tell the rank and file to keep politics out of the union, so that you can trade on their vote and sell them out to the capitalist class, got what you deserve. A trade union like yours (the United Broad Silk Weavers Association of America) whose members, while out on strike will go and shoot other strikers down, is a fake union, and you know it. You have seen seven of your members go that in Allentown, when they went to shoot down striking coal miners. Will you deny that statement?"

Maher—(boiling with anger) "You talk as if it was a crime for a workingman to belong to the militia."

Butterworth—"Yes, I do consider it a crime for a workingman to join the militia, and one of the worst crimes a

A REVIEW OF THINGS.

HOW THE VOTE WENT IN PASSAIC CO., N. J.

Mr. Thomas Maher, President of the Broad Silk Weavers' Association Speaks, and Speaks Not in Vain—He Illustrates a Type.

PATTERSON, N. J., Nov. 18.—With the close of the campaign of 1900 the names of Joseph Francis Mallone, the machinist, of Massachusetts, and Valentine Remmel, the glass worker, of Pennsylvania, the late candidates of the S. L. P., are recorded in the history of the revolutionary working-class movement for the abolition of wage-slavery.

Maher—"Well, that is the worst I heard."

The argument between Butterworth and Maher was continued later in the day as follow:

Butterworth—"Well, Tom, I told Mr. Glanz the writer of that article on the Patterson Silk Industry, that you were going to smash his face, and he would send you his compliments at the earliest date, by writing something else concerning you, for the DAILY PEOPLE and then send you a

copy of the paper."

Maher—"Well, that is the worst I heard."

Great Scott, what a beautiful and logical argument in defense of Organized Scaberry.

Brute physical force, is the last resort of a scoundrel when defeated in argument.

Could a stronger indictment against the old school of trade unions justify "

THE DEBS MOVEMENT!

Its Origin, Its Development, and Its Failure as a Political Party—In the Campaign Its Boast of 250,000 Votes Is Shown to Have Been the Boast of a Crook—Now Split Into Factions, Torn by Conflicting Interests, They Stand on the Political Auction Block To Be Knocked Down to the Highest Bidder.

The Social Democratic Party is a something that has to be known to be understood. The soil from which it springs, the causes of its being, and those who shape it and control it, must be known, before a knowledge of just what it can be had. The object of this writing shall be, then, to find out the nature of that soil, the causes that brought the Debsarie (that is the best name for it, for without Debs it is nothing, into being, and the mental and intellectual status of the men who shape its policy and direct its movements. All its brave words and fine phrases of its advocates count for naught against the facts in the case.

In this country the system of government is such that at recurring periods, the class in power must ask for an extension of their lease of power. The class in power must get the right to rule from the citizens—voters. This necessitates the hoodwinking and befooling of these voters. No capitalist party could hope to win an election if it were forced to place itself before the voters for what it is. Again, the people of this country are essentially revolutionary in their actions and thought, and that revolution attitude has been created by the capitalist class itself. There are other capitalistic countries; this is the only capitalistic country. In all other countries the capitalist class is hampered by old ideas and traditions that prevent the full development of capitalism. Here even the traditions are capitalist ones. In other countries even the introduction of machinery is blocked and hindered by the thought and sentiment prevailing. New and revolutionary methods of production are frowned upon and objected to by many who see in it a menace to their position and power. This is practically true of every European country with the exception of France. In this country, though, the man who puts in new and better machinery in a factory, is looked upon as a great and good man, and the more he puts in the greater is his greatness and goodness. The manufacturer that revolutionizes the methods of production, or who utilizes the ideas of men that revolutionize a particular line of industry, is looked upon as having reached the pinnacle of success. As a matter of fact, the industries of this country have been revolutionized within the past thirty years, and the revolution has received the acclaims of all the leading men, without any notable exception, of the country.

READY TO VOTE FOR ANYTHING. Starting with that revolutionary spirit, engendered and fostered by the capitalist class, we find the voters of this country, or a very considerable portion of them, ready to vote for anything that they consider better than they do that thing already used; ready to jump from one party to another. This feature in politics must be reckoned with, so the capitalist class see to it that any movement that springs up, must be dominated and controlled by men whom the capitalist class control. This they must do if they would maintain the power they now possess.

The two main parties of capitalism are sufficient for all purposes usually, but there comes a time when, owing to the increasing poverty of vast numbers of the people, or the bankruptcy of the middle class, it appears necessary that a new party should be brought into being, neither of the two dominant parties there any hope; they are hopelessly on the side of the enemy, say those who advocate a new party, and a new party must be had.

This last assertion of the advocates of a new party is accepted even by a majority of those who vote for the old parties. There are no real fanatical Republicans or Democrats, except a few of the older ones who hold, have held, or expect to hold a job. Most men look upon both parties as a collection of frauds and schemers, and know very well that both are hypocrites, though they perhaps could not point out in so many words their shortcomings. Practically unanimous is the sentiment that politics is a game and that only fakirs play it. So long as capitalism can make men believe that, just so long is capitalism safe, as the average man will then consider himself as being forced to choose between two evils, and will swing from one evil to another. With the oncoming of a new party, starting out as it invariably does, the truth about the two old parties begin to hope that here at last is a decent party, here is one that is not playing a game with public office at the stake, and the eternal longing of men for honesty, is, ostensibly, about to be attained, in politics as in other things.

THE GREENBACK PARTY. Thus we see coming into existence the Greenback party, which was eventually swallowed up by the Democratic party. The Greenback party was a party of visionaries who were attempting the impossible. Still those who made up its rank and file were honest in their way, and sincerely desired a new and honest party. It is the belief among many who ought to know better that the Greenback party was captured by the Democrats when it was strong and vigorous. It was not. It was captured at its inception by men detailed from the Democratic party for that purpose, who joined the Greenback party when it was young and weak, for the purpose of side-tracking it into the Democratic party, and showing the people

that even third parties were as rotten as the old parties.

The history of the People's party is identical with that of the Greenback.

The numberless so-called "Independent" parties—local to a great extent—which have sprung up from time to time, have only added to the history made by the Greenback and People's parties, until to-day the average man looks upon the third party as simply a collection of soreheads who have lost at the regular game and have started a new party as a "strike party with which to hold up and terrify the managers of the old parties into doing something for them.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

There is and has been for some time past in existence a party that cannot be captured by the capitalist emissaries—the Socialist Labor Party. It is a party of workingmen standing for the capture of political power by the working class and the abolition of slavery. This party is a stiff-necked party that is very particular about who joins it. It does not want and will not have within its ranks the disappointed politician and worn-out spellbinder. Many of these have tried to join and have been run up against the cold and brutal exposure of their past, together with a rather impolite refusal of their adherence. This party, because of its unwavering allegiance to principle and its refusal to compromise with anything or anybody has, in a quiet way, been gradually beating down the idea that all parties are crooked. The capitalist class knows very well that once the idea becomes general that a party of workingmen can be honest and consistent, the growth of such a party will become rapid, and as it grows the power of capitalism will grow weak. Therefore all its papers ignore that party and when they do not ignore them misrepresent it, and try their best to make it appear that that party is composed of warring factions who do not know what they want, except it may be notoriety. This was made easy because, while the party was only too willing to keep out the professedly crooked politician, it good-naturedly took in all manner of freaks and men who sought careers, whom the party had to every once in a while, for its own safety and in its desire to remain uncompromising and honest, to kick out. Time and again have forced to kick out. Time and again have forced to kick out. Time and again have carefully disguised emissaries entered its ranks, and none were more enthusiastic than they, until at last they gave themselves away by some act which resulted in their expulsion. All these so-called "fights" have only reacted against their capitalist instigators and endeared the party more and more to the intelligent members of the working class.

REASON FOR THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It is found the reason for the Social Democratic party. If the Socialist Labor Party could continue as the Socialist party then would men come to recognize its sturdy manliness and rectitude. To overcome this it was necessary to get up another "Socialist" party that could be manipulated and twisted as was the Greenbacks and Populists as was the Greenback and Peoples' parties, until at last the people would say: "That Socialist party is like the others; it is as crooked as they are, and it is only a collection of soreheads."

Out of the political necessities of the capitalist class has come the thing called the Social Democratic party.

STRUGGLE WITHIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Together with the attempts made from the outside, there was going on within the Socialist Labor Party a struggle between those who had settled down on the movement for what they could make out of it and those who did not want the movement for the sake of having a movement off which they could live, but wanted a movement that should move; one that should secure the object for which it was organized as soon as possible, so that the necessity for such a movement should be abolished. It was a struggle between the old and the new, the settled habits of age and the enthusiasm and purpose of youth. This struggle at last ranged itself around the question of whether a paper published in the German language should be allowed to train with every crooked and dirty element that would give it money for its support, or whether it should support, logically and faithfully, the principles of the Socialist Labor Party. The editors (?) of this paper were men who looked upon all Americans as frauds and corruptionists who simply wished to make what they could out of anything and everything. Americans in their minds were hopelessly incompetent and ignorant. Keeping themselves apart from the life of the people they studiously avoided making any attempt to become acquainted with the real situation in America. They believed the movement was organized solely to publish a paper upon which paper they could live. Any other conception of the labor movement was wrong and indecent.

Against the power of the progressive and militant force, then gradually gaining ground, they felt themselves impotent, and they needed assistance. Naturally they turned to those who also hated and feared the power of the Socialist Labor Party; they turned to Tammany, who

gave them a body of heelers and their blessing, with which they descended upon the Party and attempted to physically smash in the heads of its officers and active members. They were foiled, and the result was that they and their Tammany thugs were soundly thrashed, and themselves kicked out, once for all, of the Socialist Labor Party. Tammany used them for a short time afterwards, and then, finding them of no account, threw them overboard.

When this element found themselves out in the cold what was more natural than that they should "join" the crowd that had been organized with the sole intent of smashing the Socialist Labor Party, and making the Socialist movement a laughing stock. Therefore, they joined forces with the Social Democracy, which they had formerly contended, and the leaders of which they hate because they are so like themselves—every one of them out for a job in some sort of a movement. The "joining" was not effected without trouble, and various and many were the well-founded allegations of fraud and double-dealing that were hurled at each by both.

BOASTFUL CLAIMS.

Since the jointure of the S. D. P. has had two national committees, and lately three, which have pulled both ways at once. The "united" body "nominated" candidates for president and vice president in Debs and Harriman, and then began a campaign that was a repetition of the old Greenback and Populist campaigns. Large and juicy were the boasts which were made concerning the vote the Debsarie would get. They were going to carry Kansas, Indiana and a few more States. 1,000,000 votes was the smallest estimate they made of their strength. Any old fakir or crook was good enough to secure membership—nones paying at that—and the usual hysterics of hysterical campaign were on. The capitalist papers, and especially the Republican ones, gave them space and announced on all sides that they were the Socialists and Debs was the Socialist candidate. The Republican party, anxious to secure themselves against loss, boomed them in close. States, and both Republicans and Democrats in New York State, wishing to get rid of the Socialist Labor Party as an official party, worked for them, studiously ignoring the only Socialist party in the field. In fact, the only time the capitalist papers of New York city, with one exception, noticed the S. L. P. was when its speakers were arrested in the Sixteenth Assembly District, and then they carefully mentioned it as a "faction." It was a chance not lost by capitalism to again show that the political salvation of the working class was at last in sight.

Debs in starting out had picked upon Washington as the State to be colonized, but after a while he refused to say what State it was he "was going to begin on." Not so with Mr. Hinton. He came out with a glowing prospectus of the heaven-to-be which he located on some hills composed mostly of rocks, in Tennessee. Debs would give a description of the New Jerusalem, which was only six months away, in which he built schools, villages, churches and factories, costing \$60,000 a factory. This as late as March, 1898, in Washington, D.C.

VICTIMIZING MINERS.

During 1897 the coal miners' strike in the bituminous fields was on. Debs took some time off to go and assist the Hannaite Ratchford in victimizing the miners. Things looked so hopeless to him in August that he again saw the necessity of a "bloody revolution" using the words at a meeting called to discuss the strike at St. Louis.

THE A. R. U.

In 1892 he organized (?) the American Railway Union which was to take the place of the old brotherhoods, and unite all railroad workers in a common organization. He began his "work" upon the Union Pacific Railroad, the only railroad upon which the workers were organized under one head and in a common organization. This organization he attempted to break up by forming rival unions of his A. R. U. Assisting him in this "noble work" was one Howard, a notorious fakir who had been used by the railroad managers to break up strikes of brakemen. The history of the A. R. U. is well known, its failure, intended from the start, is one of Mr. Debs' assets in the lecture business. During the life and death of the A. R. U. Debs showed himself for what he is, a bombastic, ignorant fakir who one minute threatens and the next minute whines. The end of it all is characteristic of the whole Debsarie. When called upon to defend himself against the attack of Woods and Grosscup, two shyster lawyers who had been elevated to the Federal bench because of services rendered to the colonization game for all it was worth. During 1897 about \$8,000 were collected from various persons, many of whom were very poor.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY SPLITS.

In June 1898 the Social Democracy held a convention and "split" itself. One crowd wanted a colonization plan, the other a political party. Debs stood with the latter, the leaders of which, after the "convention," issued a statement declaring the colonization scheme to be a fraud and swindle, stating therein that they, including Debs, knew it was a fraud and swindle in December 1897. That statement was a bad one for Debs, because it proved that he knew the scheme to be a swindle in December '97, yet spoke for and advocated that swindle as late as April 15th, 1898.

The Debsarie then took the name of "Social Democratic Party," and started out as the "real thing" as a Socialist party. Debs was the messiah and now he was to take "scientific Socialism" down to the lowly and make it popular among Americans. He began his work by surrounding himself with all manner of foreign anarchists, and haters of America and Americans, besides all the fakirs of home growth. According to these gentry the Socialist Labor Party with its ignorant Dutch following was going to have its face pushed into the mud so deep that it would never emerge. Assaulls were made upon the party, and various were the attempts made to pull sections out and add them to Debs' gang. This was made necessary by the fact that most of those who "joined" Debs had a constitutional objection to paying dues, in fact most of them had quit the S. L. P. because it was tyrannous enough to demand dues.

Without funds these grafters could not live; dues they must have. So they began a campaign of lies and abuse, accompanied by the beating of toms-toms and the sound of brass.

BEGINS "LECTURE" TOUR.

Again, as in '97, did Debs quit his work on behalf of the "Social Democratic party," and started on a "lecture tour." This tour was made necessary, because Debs found out he owed some debts that he had incurred in "fighting the battle

only a pack of beer-drinking Germans who met in the back rooms of saloons and made a convert every time a new bartender was hired. This game he kept up until, early in 1897, he found out that he too was a "Socialist," and that his mission on earth was to take "Socialism down among the lowly."

COLONIZING.

He proceeded to perform his mission something after the following: Among the many wild and visionary schemes evolved for the solving of the social problem, is the one of colonization. Time and again had such schemes been tried and failed, owing to the fact that a new birth in society cannot take place behind society's back. When such schemes fail the schemers usually have all there is left. Debs decided that the best way to bring about Socialism was to colonize a State, preferably one of the smaller western ones, by getting a lot of "Socialistically" inclined persons to move into such State. AFTER THEY HAD PUT UP ENOUGH MONEY TO PAY THEIR WAY THERE, AND BUY THE LAND UPON WHICH THEY SHOULD LIVE.

Of course, the money was to be put in the hands of Debs' agents. Debs got this idea from a man named Lermond in Maine, who had been working the game for some time, and thought that with Debs to back it up the shackles would come in more readily from the suckers who would be caught, with Debs as a bait, in large numbers. Debs was not going to let a good thing slide so easily as all that, so he threw Mr. Lermond overboard and started a game for himself.

A "Convention" of the defunct A.R.U. is called, composed of a lot of fakirs and a few decent men which convention after listening to the inevitable "speech" by Debs, "organized" itself as the "Social Democracy." This organization was neither fish nor fowl. According to Debs, it was non-political, according to others, it was non-socialist, according to the fakirs, it was a political organization. All the riff-raff of fakirdom flocked to it, and the sentimentally inclined were "touched" for funds. As chief bell-ringer in the show appeared "Colonel," "Major," "General" and some other things, Richard Hinton, and some other things, Richard Hinton, Debs made a tour of the country heralded as the "advance agent of the new dispensation." Every capitalist paper gave lots of space to the new apostle, and the salvation of the working class was at last in sight.

Debs in starting out had picked upon Washington as the State to be colonized, but after a while he refused to say what State it was he "was going to begin on." Not so with Mr. Hinton. He came out with a glowing prospectus of the heaven-to-be which he located on some hills composed mostly of rocks, in Tennessee. Debs would give a description of the New Jerusalem, which was only six months away, in which he built schools, villages, churches and factories, costing \$60,000 a factory. This as late as March, 1898, in Washington, D.C.

DEBS BECOMES THE MESSIAH OF THE KANGAROOS.

In July, 1899, there happened a series of events, referred to above, in the Socialist Labor Party, which put outside the breastworks once for all those who had attempted to make the Party an annex to their business. These individuals needed a home, needed a Messiah to lead them out of the wilderness into which they had plunged themselves. They were not particular as to whom they secured for the job, didn't care whether they liked him or not, any old thing would do so long as they could use it. What better Messiah could they get than Debs? His heart was filled with rage against the Socialist Labor Party, so was theirs. His living depended upon working grafts, so did theirs. His main stock was a reputation rather decayed and frayed at the edges, so was theirs. In one thing only did he outdistance them. He was an American. A despised, condemned American ignoramus. For all these reasons they begged Debs to take them in. After mature consideration he did, partly; they took him in completely.

Debs knew that in a political struggle in the United States he would cut about as much of a figure as a jelly-fish in an ocean, therefore did not want to be nominated for candidate for president.

But after seeing several of his new found friends of Mr. Rogers, the Republican steerer from Chicago, he accepted, and was nominated, and voted for, with the result that the great and only "socialist," who was going to show the Socialist Labor Party how to get votes, and build up a tremendous socialist movement in day, will not get anywhere near as many votes as the most conservative of his supporters hoped for.

IGNORANCE OF DEBS.

During the campaign Debs gave on several occasions evidences of his fitness to act as leader of a Socialist movement, by disclosing his crass ignorance of American history; when he declared Lincoln was elected to free the slaves. Also his understanding of Socialist principles, by asserting his intention to begin the nationalization of industry by starting with the railroads. Also did he display his ignorance by saying that "I do not know whether I would buy them or confide in them."

There are other men who have some part to fill in the Debsarie, but they are simply small editions of Debs, who hang upon him as satellites. A picture of Debs is, to a great extent, a picture of them all. Ignorant, scheming, boastful, whining and vapid are they all. The fact that they accept his leadership proves their own innate fakir nature. To expect a movement such as the Socialist movement must be; a movement armed with facts, knowledge of history, economics and politics, to accept the leadership of a Debs, whose knowledge of those subjects is on a par with that of a Siwash Indian, is to expect the impossible. Any movement that accepts such "leadership" is a movement indeed. A movement that moves sideways, backwards, any way but forward.

Taking the Debsarie as it is, adding nothing to it, taking nothing from it, it stands forth a cancerous capitalist growth that has reached its limit and must shortly cease to be, because the surgeon's knife of awakening class-consciousness will cut it out of the body politic and throw it aside on the ash heap, together with its prototype of the past, the Populist party.

Taking the Debsarie as it is, adding nothing to it, taking nothing from it, it stands forth a cancerous capitalist growth that has reached its limit and must shortly cease to be, because the surgeon's knife of awakening class-consciousness will cut it out of the body politic and throw it aside on the ash heap, together with its prototype of the past, the Populist party.

Those who steer the ship of the Social Democratic party steer by the rule of old, that "history repeats itself." They expect to repeat the history of the Populist party, and securing political jobs for themselves sell out those who follow their lead. But they forget that all historic events occur twice, "once as tragedy and again as farce." The Populist movement was a tragedy, the Debsarie is a farce.

THE CROWD.

New York crowd is almost always blasé. It listens to a political speech in about the same way it looks at a crowd of men engaged in excavating the street for a sewer. Hardly ever does it refuse to grant a hearing. The common response to a disturbance, "If you don't want to listen, go away," expresses well the psychology of the crowd. It will listen without becoming greatly interested, and will resent either being disturbed or forced to listen. What the effect of the speech will be is difficult to estimate. It may not only increase the vote, but it may be means of making some future capital of hundreds take the first step on the road that leads to the emancipation of the wage slave.

ON THE STUMP.

The Humors of a Political Campaign as Seen and Heard From the Platform.

The Socialist Labor Party agitator is engaged in so serious a movement, and he sees so much of the dark side of that tragedy whose victims are the men, women and children of his class, that he is likely to overlook the glints of humor which light up the gloom for a passing moment.

In New York the Socialist speaker faces crowds which are ever varying in their make-up. The crowd may be composed of men of one nationality, or of a dozen. Democrats or Republicans may predominate, but two things are certain:

the children will be there and they will let you know it.

THE CHILDREN.

While the stand from which you are to speak is being put up, the children gather around and ask all sorts of questions and offer more advice than is possible to follow.

"Is this a Republican or Democratic meetin'?" "Do you fellers talk for Bryan?" "Don't you have no brass band?" "Say, youse fellers can't hold woohin' meetin' here; the cops won't let youse." "Aw

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 24 and 6 New Reade St.,
New York.

P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129-Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance.

Single Copy 02
Six months 23
One year 50

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,881
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	38,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	85,231



I am a Proletarian.
But no longer blind I stand erect;
Conscious, not only of my class, but more;
Knowing the destiny and place in life
I and my brothers shall full soon attain.

—STANISLAS CULLEN.

CONCESSIONS? WHAT CONCESSIONS, PRAY?

Beginning with almost the day after election, and, since then increasing in numbers, letters in all sorts of languages have come to this office from Social Democratic sources in this city, proposing "harmony," "peace," a "stoppage of hostilities between brothers," an "end of internecine feud between Socialists," etc., etc. One of these correspondents, gifted with a more practical mind than the rest, and speaking in the same vein, asks "what concessions would the Socialist Labor Party be willing to make to bring about harmony?"

It would greatly facilitate business if our charming correspondents would indicate the S. L. P. principles that they would wish the S. L. P. to abandon.

For instance:

The principle of the Class Struggle is a principle of the S. L. P. It is a principle with the S. L. P. that no help can come to the Working Class except to the extent that itself strikes the blow, and down the Capitalist Class; and that capitalist governments are inevitably engines of hostility to the Working Class. Accordingly, the S. L. P. prohibits its members from filling any public office except such office is conquered by the workers themselves; it does not allow them to take office by the grace of the Capitalist Class; and the Party ruthlessly expels and brands as a traitor the member who would accept public office at the blood-stained hands of a capitalist government. The Social Democracy holds otherwise. Its San Francisco organization applied for public offices to the capitalist municipal government of that city; that government granted them two jobs, and the two were accepted, and are now filled with the consent of the Social Democracy. Is the S. L. P. expected to abandon the principle of the Class Struggle?

It is a principle with the S. L. P. that the men it elects to public office shall use the position thus wrested from the clutches of capitalism, wholly in the interest of the Working Class; that they shall unswervingly resist any and all measures that accrue to the power of the Capitalist Class and that strengthen its capacity to oppress the Working Class. The Social Democracy holds otherwise. James F. Carey, its man in Haverhill, Mass., gave his vote to a \$15,000 appropriation for an armory in the industrial center of that town: with factories in not one of which there is not some violation of the factory acts; with the children of the workers in that town unable to enjoy proper school facilities; with measures untold, that would ease the burdens of the workers, —with all this left neglected or unprovided for, the Social Democratic representative gives his support to an armory, to a notorious engine of Working-Class oppression, and his conduct as approved by his party. In the S. L. P. expected to abandon the principle of keeping faith with the Working Class?

It is a principle with the S. L. P. that always and at all times it is to stand by the Working Class in all its endeavors to improve its condition, and, consequently, that the Party is always and at all times to resist the manœuvres of the scoundrels of the Working Class to sacrifice the workers to the scoundrels' interests. Accordingly, when a class of men, whom Hanna correctly calls his "Labor Lieutenants," and who are otherwise known as Labor Fakirs, or the Organized Scabbry, start strikes, that cannot be won, and start them for the sole reason of having a pretense to plunder the workers by means of a

assessment for Fakirs' salaries and strike committee dues; and when these scamps refuse to settle a strike for the exclusive reason that the strike being off, their Strike Committee revenues would be at end;—when such crimes are perpetrated on the workers, then the S. L. P. strictly holding to its principles, falls with sledge-hammer blows upon the "Labor Lieutenants" of Capitalism, and stands by the workers amid shot and shell. The Social Democracy holds otherwise. Right here in this city, its organ, the "Volkszeitung" is the ready handmaid of the "Labor Lieutenants" of Capitalism, aiding them at every point in their schemes whereby to keep the workers in ignorance and delude them to their undoing. Is the S. L. P. expected to abandon the principle that makes it one with the Working Class, and shall it forsake the proletariat?

It is a principle with the S. L. P. that internal Party dissensions shall be settled within the Party itself, and never, under no circumstance, shall the Capitalist Courts be made the arbiter in Party disputes. The Social Democracy holds otherwise. Its Kangaroo organization in this city rushed for protection, on July 14, 1890, to the labor-browbeating Courts and thus introduced the judicial henchmen of the Capitalist Class right into the political camp of the Working Class. Is the S. L. P. expected to abandon the principle that alliances with the Capitalist for are a betrayal of the proletariat?

It is unnecessary to enumerate any further cardinal principles that to-day draw sharp the line between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democracy, or the Kangaroo party. It will be well, henceforth, if any proposition for harmony and request for concessions are addressed to the Socialist Labor Party, that the exact principles which the Party is expected to concede be clearly specified, to the end that the Party may know the extent to which any babe-in-the-woods may be silly enough to imagine that the fighting Socialist Labor Party would betray its sacred trust, and become a boodle concern.

There is but one concession the S. L. P. will ever make, and that concession is to stave in the heads of the lackeys of the Capitalist Class as readily as the Party will stave in the head of Capitalism itself.

"LABOR LIEUTENANTS" AT WORK.

The International Association of Machinists are just now holding a series of big meetings in New York and vicinity. The ostensible purpose of these meetings is to "celebrate a victory" obtained against the employers. The alleged victory is a concession of two hours' work a week. The rank and file of the International Machinists who attend, and other machinists who are attracted to these meetings verily believe that such a victory has been obtained, and are consequently jubilant. The fact is that no such victory has been obtained; the fact is that once more have the efforts of the rank and file to improve their condition suffered shipwreck; the fact is that the employer has once more circumvented his employees and pulled the wool over their eyes; and, most important of all, the fact is that these "celebrations," these mass meetings, only record another instance where Capital manages to cheat Labor with the assistance of Capital's "Labor Lieutenants," the officers and placemen of the Union.

The facts are these: The rank and file of the machinists have been pushing for shorter hours. At first the employers ignored the demand, but the pushing finally became too strong to be ignored. Did the employers therupon grant the demand? This they would have been forced to do if a large number of their employees were not members of the International Association of Machinists, that is to say, of an organization that is controlled, officered by Labor Fakirs by "Labor Lieutenants" of the employers themselves. What the employers did was this: They posted notice by which ostensibly two hours are granted to the men—so far, how beautiful?—but forthwith, and "moreover that the shortening of time shall not put this shop, by working shorter hours, at a disadvantage in selling our product," the notice proceeds to make provisions, the result of which is to eat into the time belonging to the men, and this nibbling process is carried to the point of taking back fully 1½ of the 2 hours granted. The concession thus offered by the employer would amount to only ½ an hour, and everyone knows that such a small difference is soon swallowed up again. So transparent a fraud on the men could hardly be successful if left to fly on its own wings. The men would see through it. In order to make the fraud successful the services of the "Labor Lieutenants" of the employer became necessary. Theirs was the important work of concealing the fraud; as true henchmen of the employer in the Union these gentlemen were to puff up the concession as a victory.

The German and Austrian excusers are accusing themselves. A militant Socialist's conduct never needs explanation, surely not on matters of cardinal principle; upon such his conduct is ever clear and unequivocal.

But these excusers accuse themselves still more. The volumes of "explanations" that they offer is now a deliberate

and, by means of oratory, cause the rank and file to swallow their defeat in the midst of hurrahs of victory.

This is work now being done at the large meetings of machinists that are being addressed by the James O'Connells, the Warners and such other lieutenants of the employer among the workingmen. This is what is actually now going on at these mass meetings.

Of course, the workingmen, whom these lieutenants of the employer are now cold-bloodedly leading into defeat under the allurements of victory, will soon find out. Then they will remember the warnings from the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance men whose voice they are drowning at these meetings, and at whose members they are now uttering vile imprecations prompted by the scoundrel Labor Lieutenants of Capital. That day is bound to come, and to come soon.

But, whether soon or late, the Organized Labor of the land—the S. T. & L. A.—will abide its time. The curses now ignorantly hurled at it will be turned to blessings, while the scoundrel Labor Lieutenants of the Capitalist Class, being discovered and standing bare and exposed, will be thrown out of the windows by the men whom they are now selling out.

WHO EXCUSES ACCUSES HIMSELF.

The Socialist press of Europe, particularly of the continent, and more particularly of Germany and Austria, offers interesting reading just now. It teems with apologetic explanations, excuses, by those delegates, who, at the recent International Congress held in Paris, went on record in favor of the inglorious, not to say disgraceful, resolution condoning the accepting of political jobs at the hands of capitalist governments. The tenor of the apologies is that the resolution never was meant for an endorsement of Millerand, who accepted a portfolio in the French Cabinet, given him as a Socialist, and who stood by the cabinet despite its several massacres of workingmen on strike.

Vain are the efforts of these excusers. They cannot baffle their conduct. Their resolution itself was an abortive attempt to baffle their thought by means of a cloud of words. Additional clouds of words raised now have only the effect produced when cloud is heaped on cloud—the lightning flash that throws light into the very area that the clouds would conceal in darkness.

The discussion on political jobs did not come into the Congress like a bolt from a clear sky. It was introduced by a resolution from the French Socialist Labor Party that, in clear and terse language, expressed the unquestionable Socialist position. Planting itself squarely upon the theory of the class struggle, and evidently guiding its steps by the light of the experience gained from the devices that capitalism employs to corrupt and, thereby to lame, the onward march of the Working Class Revolution, this resolution declared plump and plain:

"Socialists should occupy those positions only which are elective; that is, those positions only which their party can conquer with its own forces by the action of the workers organized into a class party."

Nor did this resolution come in as a surprise. It had long cast its shadows before it. The accession of Millerand to the cabinet by the grace of a French capitalist premier, had forthwith aroused serious criticism from the virile portions of the French Socialists; and when Millerand, by continuing in the cabinet after the massacres of workingmen on strike at the Creusot Works and in Martinique, gave his sanction to such outrages, the criticism grew in vigor, depth and breadth. All Europe, the whole world, was aware of the attitude of the French Socialist Labor Party on this subject. It was known everywhere that the French Socialist Labor Party looked upon Millerand's conduct as a proof that the class struggle could not be toyed with without exposing the whole Labor Movement to suffer shipwreck. It was likewise known that other divisions of Socialists in France, the Millerandists, held otherwise. And it was known that this question was bound to come up in the Congress. With all these antecedents and they, in their turn, summarized by the resolution offered by the French Socialist Labor Party, the defeat of that clean-cut resolution, and the adoption of its verbose substitute, which does not condemn the accepting of political jobs from capitalist governments, but, on the contrary, makes a labored distinction to justify such action, can receive only one interpretation, to wit, the approval of Millerand's conduct. And so indeed it is interpreted everywhere by the Millerandist delegates, who received it amid thunderous and interminable outbursts of applause.

The German and Austrian excusers are accusing themselves. A militant Socialist's conduct never needs explanation, surely not on matters of cardinal principle; upon such his conduct is ever clear and unequivocal.

But these excusers accuse themselves still more. The volumes of "explanations" that they offer is now a deliberate

attempt to draw attention away from the actual, the real slip that they made, the real offence that they are guilty of. The real offence committed by these excusers is the fundamental offence of throwing the class struggle overboard. They might equivocate on whether or not their resolution endorsed Millerand; they can't equivocate on its abandonment of the class struggle. Their attitude toward Millerand is but a natural consequence of their desertion of the principle of the class struggle. Their substitute resolution closes with these wondrous words:

"A Socialist must leave the ministry when the organized party recognizes that the government gives evidences of PARTIALITY in the struggle between capital and labor."

"PARTIALITY"?

What else can this sentence mean than that it is possible for a capitalist government to be IMPARTIAL in the struggle between capital and labor. It means nothing else. He who uses the expression, says: "Exit Class Struggle."

Capitalist governments are political engines of the capitalist class. Between the capitalist class and the working class there is an irrepressible conflict. The capitalist class cannot maintain its supremacy except at the expense and by the subjugation of the working class. Impartiality on the part of either is a badge of blindness to their class interests. Among large portions of the working class this blindness yet prevails, rendering them "impartial," and, consequently, delaying their emancipation, and urging on their downward course.

In the ranks of the capitalist class, however, there is no such blindness. They are class-conscious, and, consequently, "partial" up to the handle. The main effort on the part of the capitalist class is to keep up the delusion of "impartiality," i.e., deny the existence of the class struggle, so that, while they, themselves, relentlessly practice partiality in their own behalf, the deluded working man may be left more completely helpless in their clutches. From capitalist government nothing can be expected but sharp-edged partiality, partiality towards capital and against labor. The resolution of the present excusers is a desertion of the class struggle. It means compromise, fusion, a sheathing of the sword, with utter demoralization and corruption at the other end of the line awaiting the elements that are headed by such "excusers."

To properly understand the conduct in Paris of the present excusers so as to fit it here in America, as a horrible example, the mistake must be guarded against of supposing these gentlemen to have indulged in Paris in an act of deliberate "confession of faith." They did not. And there is the rub. What they did was an unconscious act; they involuntarily gave voice to sentiments that, unknown to themselves, have been slowly corroding their one-time revolutionary or Socialist fibre. They started well, but their movement was premature. It was premature because it had not been preceded by the proper bourgeois political movements. Accordingly they found their path blocked; they ran up against institutions that capitalism employs to corrupt and, thereby to lame, the onward march of the Working Class Revolution, this resolution declared plump and plain:

To properly understand the conduct in Paris of the present excusers so as to fit it here in America, as a horrible example, the mistake must be guarded against of supposing these gentlemen to have indulged in Paris in an act of deliberate "confession of faith." They did not. And there is the rub. What they did was an unconscious act; they involuntarily gave voice to sentiments that, unknown to themselves, have been slowly corroding their one-time revolutionary or Socialist fibre. They started well, but their movement was premature. It was premature because it had not been preceded by the proper bourgeois political movements. Accordingly they found their path blocked; they ran up against institutions that capitalism employs to corrupt and, thereby to lame, the onward march of the Working Class Revolution, this resolution declared plump and plain:

On the West Side there will be found some of the rottenest tenement houses; there are found to flourish rum shops, that hold their own among the vilest; houses of ill-fame spread their wide patches on the West Side like veritable patches of leprosy; dives immoral and putrid, pool-rooms where gambling flourishes, "panel-houses" where robbery is carried on and the victims are allured by the painted sirens of the sidewalk, in short, all sorts of resorts of vice, rampant and triumphant, are known to be housed on the West Side. Why leave that alone?

Moreover, at first blush, one should think that this highly moral Bishop would turn his thoughts to the West Side sooner than to the East Side. It would seem natural that he do so for the simple reason that, on the West Side, he could start in equipped with rights and powers that he cannot start in equipped with on the East Side. These rights and powers are of the nature of landlord rights and powers. Accordingly they found their path blocked; they ran up against institutions that capitalism employs to corrupt and, thereby to lame, the onward march of the Working Class Revolution, this resolution declared plump and plain:

On the West Side there will be found some of the rottenest tenement houses; there are found to flourish rum shops, that hold their own among the vilest; houses of ill-fame spread their wide patches on the West Side like veritable patches of leprosy; dives immoral and putrid, pool-rooms where gambling flourishes, "panel-houses" where robbery is carried on and the victims are allured by the painted sirens of the sidewalk, in short, all sorts of resorts of vice, rampant and triumphant, are known to be housed on the West Side. Why leave that alone?

For ten years the Socialist Labor Party has stood in the field. Its arguments were unshakable, its facts were undeniable. It stood its ground, and has continued to stand it, despite all opposition, intrigue and chicanery, as only sound principles, and undaunting rectitude and consciousness ascendancy can stand its ground. Of course, it did not grow fast. Its posture nevertheless attracted attention, and not a few discerned in it all the elements needed for ultimate triumph. But—they found fault with its name. In the first place, "Socialist" was

too outspoken; these critics did not venture to deny that Socialism was right; "of course it was" said they, "but it never will do" to say so"; in the second place, "Labor" was a shocking word, it denoted "classes," it would keep away the intellectuals, etc., etc.

Senator Pettigrew now looks over the political battlefield and he sniffs certain whiffs. He sees the much-boomed Social Democracy turn out a ridiculously small vote everywhere, especially in the West, the theatre on which the stool-pigeon Social Democracy was egged on by the capitalist parties to strongest efforts. Nowhere in the land was the issue more fully presented. There it was that in hundreds of public meetings the Social Democracy, wholly forgetful of its cue, knew of no bourgeoisie to fight, but emptied all the vials of its slanderous wrath upon the Socialist Labor Party, and, of course, its candidates; there, above all, it was that the blasphemous claim of the Organized Scabbry was trumpeted in the air that it represented "Labor" while the S. L. P. only represented the "scabs," etc. But, there also was the position of the S. L. P. made clearest, its sound reasoning tearing to shreds the rantings of the Social Democracy, its dignified attitude wholly routing this Social Democracy into ignominy.

After three months of battle, the vote was taken, and what was the result? The S. D. P. is beaten to pieces; all its Organized Scabbry candidates are left with every political bone broken in their bodies; and the point is emphasized by decided difference between votes received by the S. L. P. candidate for Assembly (1,551) and the miserable poll received by the corresponding candidate of the Organized Scabbry (199).

After three months of battle, the vote was taken, and what was the result? The S. D. P. is beaten to pieces; all its Organized Scabbry candidates are left with every political bone broken in their bodies; and the point is emphasized by decided difference between votes received by the S. L. P. candidate for Assembly (1,551) and the miserable poll received by the corresponding candidate of the Organized Scabbry (199).

After three months of battle, the vote was taken, and what was the result? The S. D. P. is beaten to pieces; all its Organized Scabbry candidates are left with every political bone broken in their bodies; and the point is emphasized by decided difference between votes received by the S. L. P. candidate for Assembly (1,551) and the miserable poll received by the corresponding candidate of the Organized Scabbry (199).

After three months of battle, the vote was taken, and what was the result? The S. D. P. is beaten to pieces; all its Organized Scabbry candidates are left with every political bone broken in their bodies; and the point is emphasized by decided difference between votes received by the S. L. P. candidate for Assembly (1,551) and the miserable poll received by the corresponding candidate of the Organized Scabbry (199).

After three months of battle, the vote was taken, and what was the result? The S. D. P. is beaten to pieces; all its Organized Scabbry candidates are left with every political bone broken in their bodies; and the point is emphasized by decided difference between votes received by the S. L. P. candidate for Assembly (1,551) and the miserable poll received by the corresponding candidate of the Organized Scabbry (199).

After three months of battle, the vote was taken, and what was the result? The S. D. P. is beaten to pieces; all its Organized Scabbry candidates are left with every political bone broken in their bodies; and the point is emphasized by decided difference between votes received by the S. L. P. candidate for Assembly (1,551) and the miserable poll received by the corresponding candidate of the Organized Scabbry (199).

After three months of battle, the vote was taken, and what was the result? The S. D. P. is beaten to pieces; all its Organized Scabbry candidates are left with every political bone broken in their bodies; and the point is emphasized by decided difference between votes received by the S. L. P. candidate for Assembly (1,551) and the miserable poll received by the corresponding candidate of the Organized Scabbry (199).

After three months of battle, the vote was taken, and what was the result? The S. D. P. is beaten to pieces; all its Organized Scabbry candidates are left with every political bone broken in their bodies; and the point is emphasized by decided difference between votes received by the S. L

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach their name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Fake Movement in Canada.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—In the issue dated November 12 there appeared a news item stating that the Socialist Labor Party candidate had polled 1,660 votes in Toronto at the recent Dominion election. As a matter of fact the Socialist Labor Party did not nominate a candidate in Toronto, being prevented by the \$200 deposit necessary in Canada; but a fake party, composed of trade unionists, Epworth Leaguers, Temperance advocates and Christian Socialists (Heaven help us, nominated two candidates, one of whom polled 179 votes and the other 1660 votes. It called itself the "People's Party," and entered the political arena with a great blare of trumpets, prophesying victory and guaranteeing legislation to please everybody—capitalists, middle class and working class.

To understand the party, we must go back three years—to the time before the Socialist Labor Party entered Toronto politics. Until three years ago the crooks in the old trade union movement here sold their supposed "influence" to the old capitalist parties, Liberal and Conservative. But in 1898 the Socialist Labor Party nominated four candidates and polled 706 votes. That was 706 votes of workingmen the crooks could no longer claim to control. Then in 1899 the Socialist Labor Party again nominated candidates and polled 1,453 votes. The value of the crooks fell still more. They concocted a scheme to steal the votes of the Socialist Labor Party, if possible and thus destroy the party, and at the same time build a new party that would shelter crooks. A convention of the old gravy reformers was called by the Trade and Labor Council and the "People's party" was then formed. It had a temporary plank for the temperance advocates; an eight hour workday plank for the wage-workers; a single tax plank for the large capitalists; and compulsory arbitration and public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange for the benefit of the middle class.

The last above-mentioned plank ought to be well understood. There are three branches of industry used by the large capitalists for crushing the middle class more speedily than it could otherwise be crushed. Those branches are transportation, communication and exchange. The middle class desires the railroads, telegraphs and banks to be taken out of the hands of private capitalists, hoping by that means to abolish freight and discount rates that favor large capitalists, and to prevent the circulation of false business reports. It was the main plank in the platform and was expected to win Socialist votes as well as the votes of the middle class.

But the scheme was not successful. Neither the working class nor middle class trusted the movement, and its two candidates received less than 1,900 votes out of about 30,000 votes cast. The small percentage of votes received was made more ridiculous by the boastful confidence of the party and the amount of money it spent. It cost about \$1,000 to get those 1,900 votes. Last municipal election the Socialist Labor Party got 1,453 votes and its total election expenses were under \$30. How much the "leaders" of the "People's party" got for their "services" has not yet been made public.

The Kangaroosh scheme of the Trade and Labor Council has failed in Toronto. The Socialist Labor Party is going straight ahead. At the approaching municipal election, to be held January 1, wage-workers will have an opportunity to vote for a Socialist Labor Party candidate for Mayor, and the votes polled for him will indicate the number of class-conscious working men there are in this city.

S. L. P.

Toronto, November 15, 1900.

Working Them Out.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The New York long distance telephone has been discharging about 160 men. This is to reduce expenses, and precedes a consolidation with another company.

William Northrup, who worked twenty-two years for the Western Union Telegraph Company was discharged to reduce expenses. Mr. Northrup had charge of the repair for this district.

John D. Rockefeller discharged fifteen men and teams, which were working on the macadamized road improvement near his \$2,250,000 place at Tarrytown. Steam automobiles and carts took their places.

The middle class is getting ground in the vicinity of Pleasantville. S. Wood Cornell, a capitalist, is now getting all the contract business. Mr. Cornell owns his own lime kiln and lumber yard, and can fry out the small middle class.

C. C. CROLLY.

Pleasantville, N. Y., Nov. 17.

Sorry Figure.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I shall never forget the evening when I was sent with a committee of three to De Leon to interview him sometime in January 1897 at the Windsor Hotel in this city. Here he was called upon by his cronie Edward Boyce to settle the Leadville strike, but he could do nothing though he tried until the strike was settled by Governor McEntire and his militia.

Upon showing him the open letter addressed to him by the editor of the DAILY PEOPLE, which by the way he read very carefully, he flew off at a tangent, stating that De Leon had canvassed the country twice and the result was only a party 35,000. This showed that the tactics employed were the wrong ones. He, the great Debs, would employ different tactics, more suitable to

the practical mind of the American people. At the moment I wondered at the extraordinary vision of the man, but was utterly unable to account for it. I found out not long after of his liking for "green cucumbers."

From that time on I did not wonder at any of his statements, no matter how extraordinary. Now let me touch another matter. The "Appeal to Reason" claims to have 10,000 sub's in this State. It supported Debs in this campaign. Now, I should like to hear from any man with sound judgment how it is that that paper does not wield more influence over its readers.

Our vote will easily reach the 1,000 mark, and that number of votes in this State means a great deal. We had 150 votes in 1896, and our proportionate vote increases in population.

The Debsites have played a sorry fig. Their 10,000 "Appeal to Reason" subscribers and their 72 other papers give them less than 200 votes. They look like a chicken that went through a Kansas cyclone. They have been blown off the earth despite their attempts to get the Pops.

J. WARNECKE.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 10, 1900.

A Few Pointers.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I have just read your editorial on the Social Democratic Party and "concessions" and it has my unqualified assent. I am only one member of the Socialist Labor Party, but the very thing that attracted me and made me join the party was the fact that it was "narrow." The first thing that a freak or fake attempts is to run a thing; not succeeding in that they turn about and try to kill it if possible; failing in that also, but having hit what they, but no one else, thinks is a telling blow, and seeing their end, they come around and say: "You see what we can do. Now you let us in (or unite the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic Party, which is what they mean), and we'll work together."

When a man is afflicted with a bad ulcer or sore, he does not coax it off. He has it cut out. Such sores taken in time occasion small pain. Now it seems to me that the Socialist Labor Party has been through that operation, and it didn't hurt us very much either. Instead, we have come out better able to fight all kinds of freaks, fakes or crooks. Concessions they say; well, I guess not. There is only one party of the working class and that is the Socialist Labor Party. All others are capitalist parties, and any one who supports them and pretends to help the workingman is a knave and also a traitor.

As a money making venture, fusion might be a success. Just think for a moment what a collection there would be: Single Taxers, Populists, Social Democrats, Kangaroos, Christian Socialists, Me Toos, Free Beer Socialists, Tax Paying Socialists, etc., etc. Why the famous P. T. Barnum wouldn't be in it. The finest collection of curiosities in existence would pale before such an aggregation of talent (?)

The Socialist Labor Party firmly repudiates any and all attempts at compromise and always will. We may get a bump now and then but it will teach us how to avoid those bad places in the future.

It would be well to find out who it is that nominates such men as Debs and Hurman and see how many Socialists tax the papers I think before compromise or concessions.

MEMBER.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Nov. 16.

The True State of Affairs in the Post Office.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I read an article in last Monday's edition of your valuable paper relating to a demonstration by New York Post Office clerks expressing their appreciation of an order abolishing the present system of overtime.

I take the liberty to say that the article covers entirely too broad a field to be consistent with actual facts. Owing, perhaps, to an increase in the clerical force, or a diminution of business following election, the overtime may have been reduced in one or two divisions. But by no means has it been entirely abolished; nor does the relief extend throughout the department, for in nearly all the divisions and stations the evil continues to exist in its most virulent form. Station "H" is a particularly notable example; there the clerks are compelled to work over-time each day for intervals of time ranging from one to two hours, for which the waiter may be promised a job for several days in one place, but, in fact, the waiter in command will soon find a reason for dismissal, although the waiter may have a share of the money in his own pocket. Thus the club-boss is given another chance to beat more workers.

The facts concerning these practices must all be known and made public, with details of the way in which they are carried on. The lot of the waiter is a hard one. He is robbed in all directions. His position is unlike that of most wage workers in that no defense for him has yet been offered. The DAILY PEOPLE will take this matter up, and those most active in the deals will be exposed and brought to justice.

GASTRONOMER.

New York, November 12.

A Fakirs' Trust.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Minneapolis has made a new bid for distinction by organizing the newest, most modern trust of all—a Fakirs' Trust. It is evident that competition has been getting all too lively in the labor-faking business. Good, faithful, industrious fakirs who might ten years ago have been rewarded with seats in the city council or even in the State legislature, have of late been force contented with places as policemen, etc.—places that really entailed some work, and gave no opportunity for "pergs" by the sale of votes, and so on, while others equally meritorious, but less fortunate, have been left to cool their heels outside of office in the depths of a Minnesota winter. They were left actually without any reward for their strenuous efforts in behalf of "capitalist friends of labor." Such a state of affairs could not be permitted to continue. It will not be permitted to continue, for lo! the Fakir Trust is with us, and will hereafter regulate matters in the faking line.

Of course, that is not its name for publication. It is the Trades Unionists' Political Club, and its holy purpose is to investigate the merits of political candidates and bestow its formal endorsement on those who are found worthy of the innocent laboring man's support. The unions, you know, cannot do that, so some agency is needed to express the worker's preference; and such an agency the club will be. It won't endorse any of its own members. Not a bit of it; if a member wishes to run for office, he must get out of the club.

Now see how nicely it will work. First, suppose some ordinary capitalist or other non-member candidate wishes its endorsement, and the 10,000 labor votes that the club keeps in a neat package in a pigeon hole of the Secretary's desk. Why, he is investigated, and if "found worthy," he has the union label placed on him and the deed is done.

This reminds me of the late "Penny Press," once also of Minneapolis. It published a partial list of candidates whom it endorsed, selected from all parties (except the S. L. P.), and at the bottom of the list stated that "others

for congress this year got 139; Kriz for same office in '98 got 56. In this state we have nine presidential electors. A great many people voted for Brandborg, S. L. P. elector and 8 Democratic electors. This is perfectly legal and within the law providing not more than nine are voted for. Nevertheless, the Republican election judges threw them out, not counting either side. While such is clearly not a Socialist vote it nevertheless should have been counted for the S. L. P. Debs got 54 in Duluth. What menger returns we have from the various counties in our Congressional District show a gain, in spite of the S. D. A., which was put in the field to smash the S. L. P., in spite of the Mid-Road "Populist" ticket, which was for some peculiar reason resurrected from the dead. Hundreds of poor, deluded workers who blindly followed Bryan because "he was quite a Socialist with a good chance of election," are now kicking themselves because they did not vote the straight S. L. P. ticket. We have the laugh on them now. It makes them sore when we tell them "their" party stands not a ghost of a show to be elected, that their place is in the S. L. P. and that they are "throwing their votes away." "You can't win any way" shuts them up completely. We are at it again, preparing for the spring election. A let up is unknown among the stalwarts of Duluth, as the vote next time will show.

The trades unions are on their knees before the Council asking it to establish a free labor employment office. Of course they do not propose to molest or refuse further license to the score of private sharks, neither do they want a labor party to enforce these things, but bad crumbs from the robbers.

The American Steam Barge Works, in which Rockefeller is heavily interested, at West Superior, Wis., to-day gave their "labor" a full dinner pail in the shape of a 20 per cent. cut in wages in payment for their votes last November 6. A few more wells like this should convince some that there is a fight, a class struggle between brothers "capital and labor" and the only way to end it all is by smashing the whole gang of robbers, with the good S. L. P. ballot next election.

On the D. M. & N. ore docks at Duluth, November 6 the men were told to go and vote and take the whole afternoon if necessary. Of course they voted for "the full dinner pail." When they returned they were told work was slack and laid off for the rest of the season. Surely they will have a "full dinner pail"—of wind.

LOUIS DWORSCHAK.

Duluth, November 14.

The True State of Affairs in the Post Office.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I read an article in last Monday's edition of your valuable paper relating to a demonstration by New York Post Office clerks expressing their appreciation of an order abolishing the present system of overtime.

They usually form an alliance with an unscrupulous headwaiter to skin the poor waiters, and this enables them to do a good business with little expenses.

Others of those vampires again, seeing that their prey is too clever and does not spend enough, make him pay a certain sum, usually \$5 or more, for which the waiter may be promised a job for several days in one place, but, in fact, the headwaiter in command will soon find a reason for dismissal, although the headwaiter may have a share of the money in his own pocket. Thus the club-boss is given another chance to beat more workers.

The facts concerning these practices must all be known and made public, with details of the way in which they are carried on. The lot of the waiter is a hard one. He is robbed in all directions. His position is unlike that of most wage workers in that no defense for him has yet been offered. The DAILY PEOPLE will take this matter up, and those most active in the deals will be exposed and brought to justice.

GASTRONOMER.

New York, November 12.

A Fakirs' Trust.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Minneapolis has made a new bid for distinction by organizing the newest, most modern trust of all—a Fakirs' Trust. It is evident that competition has been getting all too lively in the labor-faking business. Good, faithful, industrious fakirs who might ten years ago have been rewarded with seats in the city council or even in the State legislature, have of late been force contented with places as policemen, etc.—places that really entailed some work, and gave no opportunity for "pergs" by the sale of votes, and so on, while others equally

meritorious, but less fortunate, have been left to cool their heels outside of office in the depths of a Minnesota winter. They were left actually without any reward for their strenuous efforts in behalf of "capitalist friends of labor."

Such a state of affairs could not be permitted to continue, for lo! the Fakir Trust is with us, and will hereafter regulate matters in the faking line.

Of course, that is not its name for publication. It is the Trades Unionists' Political Club, and its holy purpose is to investigate the merits of political candidates and bestow its formal endorsement on those who are found worthy of the innocent laboring man's support. The unions, you know, cannot do that, so some agency is needed to express the worker's preference; and such an agency the club will be. It won't endorse any of its own members. Not a bit of it; if a member wishes to run for office, he must get out of the club.

Now see how nicely it will work. First, suppose some ordinary capitalist or other non-member candidate wishes its endorsement, and the 10,000 labor votes that the club keeps in a neat package in a pigeon hole of the Secretary's desk. Why, he is investigated, and if "found worthy," he has the union label placed on him and the deed is done.

This reminds me of the late "Penny Press," once also of Minneapolis. It published a partial list of candidates whom it endorsed, selected from all parties (except the S. L. P.), and at the bottom of the list stated that "others

were adopted from time to time as they were found worthy." If my recollection is correct, it cost about \$5 to be "found worthy." Cheap enough! Well, the beauty of the new schemes is, that no one or two fakirs will be able to pocket the price of being "found worthy." There'll be a square "divvy" hereafter, or there'll be trouble.

ANOTHER WAITER.

New York, November 14.

New York Waiters' Winter Life.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Most of the waiters live—more or less—upon extra work, and that system of life and its demoralizing effects upon the waiter's family as well as upon himself are worth noting.

These men, from the first, depend upon such vampires as saloon-keepers, club-owners, and different other associations. There the unfortunate seeker after employment is, the first time, very amiably received, and many promises are made. If the place (or saloon) bears the name "club" (of some sort) then the man is invited to join. Their admission fee must be paid, members and friends are "treated."

Those who do not join the "club" or pay a good sum where no "club" exists, are invited to call daily, and always for work—and await till a suitable "job" is announced, but who is going to get it?

Do you suppose that the "one who next calls" gets it?

ARIEL.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 12.

Counting Out.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—In order to get elected, a candidate for Governor in Connecticut, a man must receive a vote that is a majority over the vote of all the other parties. If he gets only a plurality, the election is thrown into the Assembly. Now, the Assembly in Connecticut is always largely Republican, and in order to be on it's safe side and prepared for any emergency, the Democrats conspired to throw out the Socialist vote all over the State and thereby lessen the combined vote of all the parties other than the Democratic.

In some cities and wards they admirably succeeded in their conspiracy; in others, where our party had good watchmen and the Democratic moderators were unable to act, the conspiracy failed.

With these explanations, the enclosed clipping from the New Britain "Daily Herald" ("Independent Democrat"), may be of some interest to the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE.

M. GOLDSMITH.

• • •

COUNTING BALLOTS.—SUGGESTION FROM MR. GOLDSMITH.

(From the New Britain "Herald" of November 8.)

Editor Herald:—It seems that a certain class of Democrats in New Britain have made up their minds that the method to find out the result of an election should be not the simple act of counting the ballots after they had been cast, and thus finding out what the sovereign will of the people was, but that this method in enlightened Connecticut should be the same as is used in the State of Kentucky; namely, the fist of the rowdy, the club of the policeman, and, if necessary, the deadly weapon of the hired assassin.

That is proven Tuesday night by Ringrose, moderator in the Fifth ward. With an effrontery and impudence seldom equalled, he decided to throw out every Socialist and Prohibition ballot in the ward. The only reason and excuse he could offer for his doing so was that he did it at the hint and advice of such an agent as Hanford among the speakers—

Editor Herald:—It seems that a certain class of Democrats in New Britain have made up their minds that the method to find out the result of an election should be not the simple act of counting the ballots after they had been cast

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 26 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 110 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—26 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)
NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p.m.

National Executive Committee.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building, Monday evening, November 19. Forbes in the chair.

Receipts for the week, \$45.17; expenditures, \$29.92. In the published proceedings for last week the receipts and expenditures for the week ending November 1 were omitted. They were as follows: receipts, \$230.28; expenditures, \$238.84.

An interesting communication was read from Lucien Saisia relative to the Socialist Movement in Belgium.

J. R. Peppi reported on his organizing trip through Wisconsin.

New York State Committee reported that they had arranged to send W. S. Dalton through the State of New York on an agitation trip.

Manager of the Labor News Company reported that he had received the manuscript of the proceedings of the last National Convention of the party.

JULIA PIERCE,
Recording Secretary.

Official Notice.

State Committees and Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are herewith called upon to call in, without delay, all campaign subscription lists so that the financial end of the campaign can be cleared up. They are also urged to make full returns on the stamps for Paris congress assessments, paying for what is due and returning all unsold stamps. Sections in organized States make returns to their respective State Committees; isolated Sections report directly to the undersigned.

For the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.

HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

Chicago, Ill.

COMRADES: August Palm of Sweden will speak at the following four meetings, which every comrade should endeavor to make a grand success by advertising it among the Swedish wage-workers.

Saturday, December 1, 8 p.m.—Clifford Hall, 6335 Halsted street.

Sunday, December 2, 2:30 p.m.—Rose Hall, 11th street and Michigan avenue, (Roseland).

Sunday, December 2, 8 p.m.—Stev Hall, Chicago avenue and Larrabee street.

Monday, December 3, 8 p.m.—Leddy's Hall, Thirty-first street and Wentworth avenue.

All those who voted the Socialist Labor Party ticket on November 6, and are not members of Section Chicago, are requested to send their name and address to the undersigned.

Thomas Steigerwald, Organizer, 203 Illinois street.

Chicago, Ill.

Section Chicago will hold a mass convention Friday, December 7, at 8 p.m., at 48 West Randolph street, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different offices to be filled at the municipal election to be held next April. Every comrade is earnestly requested to be present.

THOMAS STEIGERWALD,
Organizer, 203 Illinois street.

A CARD.

Comrades in every part of the country should watch for items of interest to working men in their local papers and then forward them immediately to the undersigned. Particular notice should be taken of strikes, boycotts, lockouts and reductions of wages.

Editor Field of Labor, DAILY PEOPLE, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city.

IMPORTANT.

A general meeting of Party members, called for the purpose of furthering matters pertaining to the DAILY PEOPLE will be held on Saturday, November 24, 8 p.m., at Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks place (Eight street), New York. The speakers will be Daniel DeLeon, H. Kuhn, H. Vogt and others. The matters to be discussed at the meeting are of such vital importance that the presence of every Party member is required.

Party cards must be shown at the door. Members from New Jersey, Yonkers and Scandinavian Sections are also invited to attend.

The financial secretaries of the various subdivisions are urged to notify their members to attend the meeting.

For the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P.

L. ABELOSON, Organizer.

Minnesota.

August Palm's dates in St. Paul and Minneapolis are from November 10 to November 24, both inclusive.

D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 20.—The next regular meeting of D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A. will be held in S. L. P. headquarters, corner of Munroe and Market streets, Lynn, Mass., on Sunday, November 25, at 2 p.m. Delegates should see to it that each organization is represented at this meeting by its entire delegation.

MICHAEL T. BERRY,
Organizer D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A.

Bridgeport, Attention!

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 20.—All members of the Mixed Alliance, as well as friends and sympathizers, are urged to attend a meeting to be held at Social Hall, Thursday, November 22, at 8 p.m.

CHARLES J. MERCER.

THE BUZZ-SAW IN MONTANA

ITS MAIDEN EFFORT WILL SHOW THE RIPPING IT GAVE THE FREAKS AND FAKIRS.

Clark, the Copper King, Carries Four Political Parties in His Vest Pocket—Fakirs "Lead" the Working Class to Victory Singing Childish Drivel.

BUTTE CITY, Mon., Nov. 8.—The Socialist Labor Party this year entered the political field in this State for the first time. We put up a strong fight and are hopeful that when the returns are announced the fighting Socialist Labor Party will show a good vote for its maiden effort.

This campaign was a genuine Montana one. That is to say, it was as corrupt as any political campaign could possibly be. It looks as if Democratic Clark has succeeded in corrupting more people than his Republican opponents as Clark has carried the State by 5,000.

The blanket ballot that we voted was a sight. There were eight tickets, no less than four of which had Clark's electors and candidates. They were: the Democratic, Populist, Independent Democratic and Labor tickets. Each of these tickets was put in the field by Clark, paid for by him and owned by him. Money flowed like water. Every labor slate in the State was bought by one side or the other. Most of them by the Democrats. The organ of organized scaberry in Butte, "The Reveille," came out for the "Fusionists." They made the fight against the Republicans on the plea that the Republicans were backed by the Standard Oil Company; they failed to say that Clark himself is a large sized Standard Oil Company; that he robbed the miners in his company stores and is always the first to turn the courts, guns and sheriffs on the working class.

This Reveille got out a pamphlet, its sheet, full of ridiculous parodies on popular songs. The following one on "A Hot Time" will give an idea of the mental food dished up to its readers.

For hand in hand to the battle we will go.

And like American freemen we will let these people know.

That when capital and labor will have an equal show.

There will be a hot time in Montana that night.

This, sung to the air of "Coming Through the Rye," is another beautiful example:

"Don't forget," said Rockefeller, "that full dinner pail."

"My stomach," said the miner, "is not all that I bewail."

"There's mother, old and needful."

"And assistance she will need."

"There's clothes to buy for wife and I."

"And other mouths to feed."

These songs are on par with the speeches the working class had to listen to. The notorious labor crook, J. R. Sovereign, was imported from Arkansas to build up Clark and down the Standard Oil octopus. Thus we saw the fellow who ran away from the Democratic Governor of Idaho speaking for the Democrats of Montana whose leaders drove the Shoshone County miners back into the hands of the soldiers who promptly took them back to the bull pen.

It is a good proof of how low in intelligence the pure and simple union has kept the working class when they can be fooled into listening to fakirs of the Sovereign type.

We have buckled on the armor for the next campaign and are determined to enter it with a strong Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance movement back of us.

From now on the cry in the far west must be death to all frauds and particularly the meanest one—pure and simple dom.

Up with the fighting Socialist Labor Party.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.

Arrangements for the Annual Fair Being Vigorously Pushed.

NEWARK, Nov. 20.—Section Essex County, Socialist Labor Party, has commenced in earnest the arrangements for its annual Christmas fair and festival to be held at their headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, on Saturday and Sunday, December 22 and 23. Tickets are ten cents each. At the committee meeting last Saturday night the county committee, Third and Thirteenth Wards, and Bloomfield and Montclair branches were represented. The Twelfth Ward and Scandinavian Branches are expected to have their delegates at next Saturday's meeting. The tickets and lists will be ready then. All branches are determined to do their utmost in the sale of tickets and collections of presents, as the branch raising the most money from sale of tickets and presents collected will be presented with an excellent silk banner with the name of branch thereon.

HENRY W. JOY, Sec'y pro tem.

S. L. P. Caucuses of Holyoke.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 17.—In compliance with the election laws of Massachusetts, the municipal caucuses of the Socialist Labor Party of Holyoke, were held at O'Neill's Hall, on Friday night, November 15. Each ward met separately and formed its own organization. These delegates were chosen to the city convention, which meets at City Hall on Wednesday night, November 21, at 8 o'clock, for the choice of a Mayor, a City Clerk, a Treasurer, etc. Aldermen at Large and a School Committee at Large.

Delegates to convention: Henry St. Cyr, Henry Noffle, J. E. A. Charest, Jr.

People Committee.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 20.—The next regular meeting of D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A. will be held in S. L. P. headquarters, corner of Munroe and Market streets, Lynn, Mass., on Sunday, November 25, at 2 p.m. Delegates should see to it that each organization is represented at this meeting by its entire delegation.

MICHAEL T. BERRY,

Organizer D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A.

Bridgeport, Attention!

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 20.—All members of the Mixed Alliance, as well as friends and sympathizers, are urged to attend a meeting to be held at Social Hall, Thursday, November 22, at 8 p.m.

CHARLES J. MERCER.

seph O'Neil, Moritz E. Ruther, Gustav A. Geissler, Henry Kalloch, Patrick Geran, Robert J. Smith, Warren Hicks, John R. MacNally, Thomas Healy, Otto Beach, Louis E. Lippman, Fred W. Kostebek, Timothy Malloney, M. J. Marsh, Frank L. Buck.

A new City Committee was also elected. These nominations for Aldermen were made by the wards:

Ward 2—George L. Coderre.

Ward 3—Moritz E. Ruther.

Ward 4—M. J. Ryan.

Ward 5—John R. MacNally.

Ward 6—Otto Beach.

School Committee man for Ward 3—Gustave E. Tiedemann.

Donations for the Daily People.

(Week ending November 10.)

Previously acknowledged.....\$2,326.55

Schenectady, N. Y.: E. L. Lake.

30c; E. F. Lake, 50c; Weinberger, 50c; Clubs 1 to 5, 50c

each, \$2.50.....4.00

San Antonio, Texas: Bowers, 25c; Federoff, 25c; Pollard, 50c; Leitner, 50c.....1.30

New Haven, Conn.: Serrer, 50c; Feldman, 25c; Sobe, 50c; Grant, 25c; Kierny, 25c; Meyer, 25c; Purman, 50c; Maher, 50c; Stodel, 25c.....3.25

Buffalo, N. Y.: Jegewski, 25c; B. Heinstein, 50c; A. Heinstein, 50c; Cunliffe, \$2.....3.25

Providence, R. I.: Clabby, \$3; Murray, \$1; Reid, \$1.50; Murray, \$1.50.....7.00

Baltimore, Md.: Freed, 25c; Stevens, 25c; Hartman, 25c; Muehle, 25c.....1.00

Essex County, N. J.: Metz, \$1; Rachel, \$1; Wittel, 50c; Newey, 50c; Wilson, 50c; Anderholm, 50c; Nelson, 25c; Lang, 25c; Holmstrom, 25c; Lindorff, 25c; Larson, 25c; Anderson, 25c; Lindgreen, 25c; Waltz, 25c; Duggan, 25c; Corlin, 25c; Vogel, 25c; Bloomfield Branch, 50c.....7.00

Union Hill, N. J.: Sheepo, 10c; Fricke, 10c; Thummel, 10c; G. E., 25c; G. L., 10c; Blome, 25c; Dietrich, 5c; Becker, 10c; Betsch, 10c; Weibert, 10c.....1.25

Jersey City, N. J.: Wegener, \$1.....1.00

New York: Prog. Litho. Alliance No. 170, \$5.....1.00

Excelsior Literary Society: Rebinowitch, \$1.....1.00

6th and 10th A. D.: Weissloewitch, \$1; Scheuer, \$1; Ihl, 50c; Huiwitch, 50c.....1.00

12th A. D.: Hammer, \$1; Director, 50c.....1.00

16th A. D.: Bordoch, 25c; a friend, 50c; J. Kleinberger, 25c; M. Kleinberger, 50c; Lederman, 50c; Stark, 50c.....1.00

18th A. D., per Owen Diamond

19th and 21st A. D.: Mittelberg, 50c; Mahland, 50c; Eller, 50c; Brandes, 50c; Orlieb, 50c; Douai, 50c; Rasmussen, 50c; J. W. G., 50c; Frank, 50c; Weiman, 50c; Petersen, 50c; Rude, 50c; Schwartz, 50c.....1.00

20th A. D.: Shop collection, custom shoemakers, 30c; E. 29th street, \$8.00; Slevin, 25c.....1.00

23d A. D.: Rubin, \$1; Russian, \$1; Tzernaki, \$1; Larson, 50c; Westberg, 50c; Plamondon, 50c; Busson, 50c; Twomey, 50c; Pollock, 50c; Koffman, 50c; Bama, 20c.....1.00

26th A. D.: Britz, 50c; a bet on De Leon, \$1; Moonellis, \$1.....1.00

30th A. D.: Gillhaus, \$1; Heyman, \$1; Moren, \$1; Barthel, \$1.....1.00

34th and 35th A. D.: Johansen, \$1; Hodges, 50c; Hermann, \$1; Kinnally, \$1; Gajewski, \$1; Kantor, \$2; Crawford, \$1

Brooklyn, 5th A. D.: Baldwin, 50c; Bisch, \$1; Hansen, 75c; Schwartz, 50c; Fuendem, 50c; Levin, \$1.....1.00

7th A. D.: Murphy, \$1.50.....1.00

10th A. D.: Kuhn, \$1; S